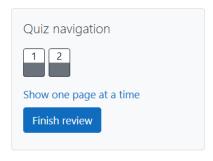
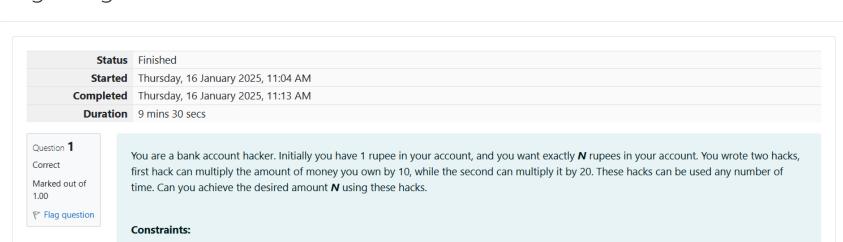
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





Input

1<=T<=100 1<=N<=10^12

· The test case contains a single integer N.

Output

For each test case, print a single line containing the string "1" if you can make exactly N rupees or "0" otherwise.

SAMPLE INPUT

1

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1

SAMPLE INPUT

2

SAMPLE OUTPUT

0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
* Complete the 'myFunc' function below.
 2
 3
    * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
    * The function accepts INTEGER n as parameter.
 5
 6
 8
    int myFunc(int n)
 9 🔻
10
       if(n==1)
11 🔻
12
       return 1;
13
       if(n<1)
14
15 🔻
16
           return 0;
17
       if(n%10==0 && myFunc(n/10))
18
19 1
20
       return 1;
21
22
       if(n%20==0 && myFunc(n/20))
23 🔻
24
       return 1;
25
26
       return 0;
27
28
29
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>printf("%d", myFunc(1))</pre>	1	1	~
./	nnintf("%d" myEunc(2))	a	a	./

•	princi (wu , myrunc(2//	U	U	•
~	printf("%d", myFunc(10))	1	1	~
~	printf("%d", myFunc(25))	0	0	~
~	printf("%d", myFunc(200))	1	1	~

Passed all tests! <

Question **2**Correct
Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Find the number of ways that a given integer, **X**, can be expressed as the sum of the **N**th powers of unique, natural numbers.

For example, if X = 13 and N = 2, we have to find all combinations of unique squares adding up to 13. The only solution is $2^2 + 3^2$.

Function Description

Complete the powerSum function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the number of possible combinations.

powerSum has the following parameter(s):

X: the integer to sum to

N: the integer power to raise numbers to

Input Format

The first line contains an integer X.

The second line contains an integer **N**.

Constraints

 $1 \le X \le 1000$

 $2 \le N \le 10$

Output Format

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations calculated.

Sample Innut ()

Jampie impar o 10 2 Sample Output 0 1 Explanation 0 If X = 10 and N = 2, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers. $10 = 1^2 + 3^2$

This is the only way in which 10 can be expressed as the sum of unique squares.

Sample Input 1

100

2

Sample Output 1

3

Explanation 1

$$100 = (10^2) = (6^2 + 8^2) = (1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 7^2)$$

Sample Input 2

Sample Output 2

1

3

Explanation 2

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4.

(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100). There is no other way to express 100 as the sum of cubes.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
2
     * Complete the 'powerSum' function below.
 3
     * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
 4
 5
     * The function accepts following parameters:
     * 1. INTEGER x
 6
 7
     * 2. INTEGER n
 8
    #include<math.h>
 9
10
    int powerSum(int x, int m, int n)
11 ▼
12
        int power=pow(m,n);
13
        if(power>x)
14
15
           return 0;
16
        if(power==x)
17
18
19
           return 1;
20
        return powerSum(x-power,m+1,n)+powerSum(x,m+1,n);
21
22
23
24 }
```

Passed all tests! <

Finish review